

### **REMARKS**

Currently claims 1-35 are pending in the application. Claims 1-35 stand rejected.

Claims 2 and 19-23 have been cancelled.

Claims 1, 4-18, 22, 23, 24, 27, 28 and 31 are again provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-26 of copending U.S. Application No. 10/950,614. Applicants submit herewith a Terminal Disclaimer disclaiming any portion of a patent issuing on the present invention that would extend beyond the terms of U.S. Application No. 10/950,614. The Terminal Disclaimer is believed to overcome this rejection.

Claims 1-24, 27-29, and 31 are again rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hatwar (EP 1187235 A2) in view of Aziz et al. (US Pub. No. 2004/0018380 A1).

By this amendment, claim 1 has been amended to more clearly and definitely set forth the invention. As amended, claim 1 requires that a cohost material of NPB that is in a range of 1-20% if both cohost materials. Applicants believe that this range of materials is supported by Examples 1-7. The advantage of using NPB in this combination is that it helps to improve luminous efficiency. The claim has further been amended to indicate that the hosts are particularly effective when a blue light-emitting dopant in a range of from 0.25 to 5% by volume of the host materials is provided. See element b of amended claim 1.

The Examiner has recognized that Hatwar (EP 1187235 A2) fails to teach the specific anthracene derivative. Hatwar does not also teach using NPB as a cohost, nor is there any suggestion of the range NPB now set forth in claim 1.

Aziz et al. does teach the use of anthracene derivatives as host materials. However, Aziz et al. provides no suggestion of using NPB as a cohost. Even if Aziz et al. and Hatwar could be combined there is no suggestion of the use of NPB as a cohost. All of the examples show that NPB as a cohost provides improved luminous efficiency, in the claim 1 combination which uses a blue light-emitting dopant in a specific range. Applicants hereby submit that amended claim 1 defines new and unobvious subject matter over Hatwar or Aziz et al. taken singly or in combination.

Claims 28 and 30 are again rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hatwar (EP 1187235 A2) in view of Azia et al. (US Pub. No. 2004/0018380 A1) in further view of Fukuoka et al. (US Pat. No. 6,803,120). Claims 24 and 25 are again rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hatwar (EP 1187235 A2) in view of Azia et al. (US Pub. No. 2004/0018380 A1) in view of Hoag et al. (EP 1340798).

Hatwar and Aziz et al. have been discussed above. Fukuoka et al. does teach red emitting compounds but provides no suggestion of the combination set forth in amended claim 1. Hoag et al. do teach blue emitting boron complexes. However, hereagain, there is nothing in Hoag et al. which suggests the combination of claim 1.

Claims 3, 24 and 26 are again rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hatwar (EP 1187235 A2) in view of Azia et al. (US Pub. No. 2004/0018380 A1) in view of Hosokawa et al. (US Pat No. 5,121,029).

Hatwar and Aziz et al. have been discussed above. Hosokawa et al. do disclose particular light emitting dopants but they have nothing to do with the cohost combination required in claim 1.

Claims 32-35 are again rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hatwar (EP 1187235 A2) in view of Azia et al. (US Pub. No. 2004/0018380 A1) in further view of Wolk et al. (US Pat No. 6,194,119).

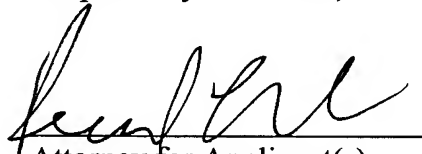
Wolk et al. do teach a light emitting device with filters, but Wolk et al. like all the cited references, does not teach, disclose, suggest or provide any motivation for the cohost combination of claim 1.

Since amended claim 1 is believed to define unobvious subject matter over any of the cited references, it should be allowable. The remaining claims depend on claim 1 and should be allowed along with it.

It is believed that these changes now make the claims clear and definite and, if there are any problems with these changes, Applicants' attorney would appreciate a telephone call.

In view of the foregoing, it is believed none of the references, taken singly or in combination, disclose the claimed invention. Accordingly, this application is believed to be in condition for allowance, the notice of which is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,



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If the Examiner is unable to reach the Applicant(s) Attorney at the telephone number provided, the Examiner is requested to communicate with Eastman Kodak Company Patent Operations at (585) 477-4656.